

NUT steps up 35-plus action

by Stephen Cohen

Before the sanctions started the authority invoked the local dispute-procedure. The dispute will now be referred to a conciliation com-

● The NAS-UWT is about to publish a report on nervous breakdown among teachers to discover why many are unable to continue teaching until normal retirement age. Mr Terry Casey, the union's general secretary, said that schools were breaching grounds for stress.

An expert recently showed the heart rate of a young teacher working with fourth formers fell from the normal 70-80 beats a minute to 125 by 4 pm. After 10 pm it dropped to around 90.

Jobs plan veers off target

Since they were launched last month 41 work experience schemes have been approved, providing

places for 520 young people. But only 225 applications have been received for the £10 a week recruitment subsidy paid to employers taking on extra young people. Both measures were designed to create 20,000 jobs during the coming year.

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Study of vandalism in Ulster dispels popular myths

A survey of vandalism and indiscipline in Ulster schools has found that, contrary to popular belief, such incidents are not increasing. The survey forms the bulk of a report produced by a 15-member working party established two years ago by the Association of Northern Ireland Education and Library Boards. The survey, which is quite separate, tends to contradict many of the assertions in the committee's report.

The committee says that the troubles in Northern Ireland have exacerbated the problem.

At the same time the working party accepts that vandalism is not confined to Ulster. "The incidence of vandalism and disorder is not, of course, recent manifestations in the schools," it says. "It is a matter of degree. When a malady passes beyond an acceptable level and becomes a national phenomenon it is right that we should look for causes and cures. We found a widely held conviction that this level had been reached and passed."

The cost of arson alone runs into millions of pounds and the cost of repairing vandalism carried out inside schools was £200,000 in 1974-75, it adds.

Since permissiveness is the only social cause identified, the report is solidly traditional in its comments. "There is a widespread belief among teachers that in their efforts to establish and maintain discipline they do not always have the backing of the school authorities."

The leniency of the courts in dealing with juvenile offences was frequently mentioned.

The committee's educational suggestions, tend to be vague. It refers, for example, to the large

number of frustrated and unwilling pupils in schools because of ASLA, but its solutions are to provide more youth facilities and to study curriculum development.

The report does contain specific proposals for a study of school design to reduce vandalism, intruder alarm systems, an improved teacher/pupil ratio and close liaison between teachers and social workers. It strays into more contentious areas when it argues that "the validity of modern theories advocating child-centred education, teacher passivity, free expression, etc., etc. should be re-examined."

Other recommendations propose more help for inexperienced teachers, that the school psychological and welfare services should be improved, that more thought should be given to counselling services, especially in large schools, and that withdrawal units should be set up "where the education of disruptive and intractable pupils excluded from the ordinary classroom can be continued."

The survey undertaken under the guidance of Dr John Wilson, research officer of the Northern Ireland Council for Educational Research, takes up a large part of the document. School principals were asked to record, over a six-week period in November and December, 1975, all incidents which seriously infringed school discipline.

All post primary and those primary schools with 500 or more pupils were involved plus 143 of the remaining smaller primary schools.

The total number of vandalism incidents recorded was 668. There were 339 discipline incidents and 223 external difficulties—on the way

to or from school. The average of four incidents per school was based on the 315 schools included in the survey. For example, 216 schools reported no incidents.

The extreme case was a school which had 33 incidents. Of 28 of indiscipline and 28 of vandalism, an average of 28 incidents per school.

The survey found factors thought to be problems explained by the variation in the incidence of incidents. However, 5 per cent variation in the incidence of incidents was accounted for by the variation in the incidence of incidents. There was also a variation in the incidence of incidents. There was also a variation in the incidence of incidents.

The survey failed to report a significant increase in the incidence of incidents. It also found that the incidence of incidents was lower in schools which had a youth club or sports field.

Teachers are more interested in the problem of discipline than in the problem of vandalism, and only 10 per cent of teachers would like, according to the survey, to carry out a study of the problem of discipline.

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No cash for correspondence courses

by Bert Lodge

Correspondence courses among local authorities is highlighted in a survey published this week which shows how little L.A.s give to correspondence students.

In 1974-75 499 students out of a total of more than a quarter of a million received grants totalling £17,010. This represents half the course fees of each of the 499 students, estimates the Association of British Correspondence Colleges. It comes to about the same as providing full-time education for 11 polytechnic students.

"The 1962 Act gave local authorities the power to give discretionary awards to correspondence college students but out of the 62 L.A.s which replied to our questionnaire only 10 including London, said they gave no grants at all," said

Mr Michael Newell, chairman of the British Correspondence Colleges. "Another three said they did so only in very exceptional cases to handicapped applicants."

Altogether 116 L.A.s were approached by the ABCC. Most generous by far was Dorsetshire which awarded £3,540 to 65 students, while next came North Yorkshire which shared £2,500 among the 29 students who applied.

Lampshire gave £50 to its one applicant while Surrey turned down seven of 10 students who applied and granted just under £12 each to the rest. Kirklees received three applications and awarded each just over £9. Harrogate had one applicant who was given 173.

"The disparity between the attitudes of L.A.s is harmful to education provision," says the association.

Mr Newell said that correspondence colleges had a reputation for being a last resort for students who had failed at school. "The DES does not want to let students know that there are other routes to a degree than the traditional one."

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Study pins down different aims of staff and parents

three Rs should be concentrated in the secondary school while only three-quarters of the parents did. Elsey and Thomas say: "Parents may consider such a task to be the province of the primary school."

It was an unusual study—carried out by a Workers' Educational Association adult education class—of an unusual school. The Sutton Centre school is education, teachers and parents, and the school is in the centre of the town.

There are plans to incorporate a theatre, sports hall, canteen, child-rearing area and probation and educational welfare offices.

Parents' comments were positive about the community aspects of the school. One said: "The opportunity is there for all parents and other people who do not have children to develop strong and lasting contact with the Sutton Centre."

Adverse comments were generally about educational standards and examination opportunities. Some parents were particularly concerned about the school not allowing pupils to take CSE O level and making all pupils do CSE, Mode 3.

Others thought the community centre activities might detract from the educational purposes of the school, but some were reserved in their praise. "It must be the finest in the country," one said. "Forty years too late," said another.

Elsey and Thomas praise the extent of parental participation in the school's activities and the importance given by the school to developing good home/school relationships. Over 90 per cent said they knew they were welcome at the school at any time and almost half had made informal visits.

In spite of this, there was a lack of any real parental involvement in decision making in the school, in the report says.

Nearly half the parents were not even aware of the existence of the parent governors, though a third said they would be willing to stand for election. Hardly anyone had ever been consulted or informed about governors' decisions.

Teachers put more emphasis on the three Rs than parents. All teachers agreed that teaching of the

conditional offers which are now made by all colleges. These applicants ask to be considered for a place conditional on gaining stipulated grades at A level the following year.

Any candidate accepting a conditional offer does not take the college's entrance and scholarship examination through which the great majority of places will be allocated.

With men candidates' chemistry was the subject which shows the largest increase on last year and with women modern languages.

Of the 6,300 applicants' 1,065 men, 387 women) applied for

Stirling qualities for British youth?

Colonel David Stirling, the founder of the Special Air Service in the last war and the man who set up the patriotic organization GB 75 in 1974, is turning his attention to education. He is now working on a plan to take 15-year-old boys and girls out of school and put them in country houses for a regimen of physical exercise and anti-communist teaching.

Colonel Stirling first revealed his concern about teenagers, who were in their last year of compulsory education, in 1975. When it was announced that GB 75 was to be disbanded and replaced by the Better Britain Society, one of the new group's objectives was to "generate support for a drastic re-ordering of the curriculum and the present educational facilities for the 15 to 16 age group."

Informal conversations with MPs, industrialists, trade unionists and people involved in education have been held over the last 18 months and the column will shortly put his ideas down on paper for further comment.

In outline his plan is to take young people out of schools and "totally and absolutely" alter the curriculum. The young people would be lodged in spartan dormitories and exposed to audio-visual teaching techniques.

Country houses would be ideal, he said this week. There would be no such places in danger of becoming derelict. "What better environment could there be? It should be fairly rudimentary and fairly austere."

Class differences would be abolished in these country schools. Children from the most depressed areas of industrial cities would mix with public school pupils to produce a classless community.

They should have the ability to have tutorial counselling as individuals where they can be shown the various options open to them. They can think about what they want to do. Their natural aptitudes can be properly assessed. They can be given a full and expert exposure of communism and the left wing.

"It's no good saying they should be anti-communist unless they understand it. Basically, to get rid of class, you have to mix the entire

youth of the country into one great cauldron, broken up into manageable units."

Colonel Stirling's proposals are being tested by friends in the Treasury, he claimed. "In their spare time," he added. "Public schools would not be abolished under the plan, or film or tape and the most advanced techniques would be used on the young people 'at an age where they are still susceptible'."

Colonel Stirling has seen many compulsory in the youth camps. "If they didn't want to get fit, they needn't go to physical education classes."

Attendance would not be obligatory. Those who wanted to have to go to school would be allowed to. The audio-visual teaching techniques would be far cheaper than employing a large permanent staff. The best teachers of the day would be put on film or tape and the most advanced techniques would be used on the young people "at an age where they are still susceptible'."

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L.e.a.s firm on fees deal

Local education authorities are to tell Mrs Williams, the Education Secretary, of their disapproval of the Government's package deal on increased students' fees. But they have decided not to put forward an alternative scheme.

Mrs Williams will be told at a meeting early in November that the authorities are still thoroughly opposed to the scheme and concerned about its financial and educational implications.

Under the scheme fees for home and overseas undergraduates would be raised from £182 and £416 respectively to £650. British students who receive grants will no longer have to pay tuition fees. Parents' incomes would no longer affect fees, only maintenance grants and the £50 minimum grant would be ended.

A full meeting of the Council of Local Education Authorities on Monday concluded there was not enough time to offer another package to the DES. Its main concern so far has turned on the problems of cash flow in areas which

are substantial exporters of students to advanced further education elsewhere in the country. It also says the package will not result in equality of treatment for overseas students.

The increase would do away with the apparent differential between home and overseas students. But CLEA's view is that since tuition fees would no longer be charged for most home students, the differential would still exist.

A spokesman for the council said this week: "It was felt that at this stage it was not practical to float an alternative package. We share the universities' concern about the implications which the package will produce for the l.e.a. sector, and that an awful lot of financial detail has yet to be worked out to our satisfaction."

"We also share the universities' concern that there are serious educational consequences in the package. We will have to see if it can be reshaped to cause the least possible disruption to the system."

Last week the Committee of Vice-Chancellors expressed concern at

the proposed increase in fees. Sir John Habbakuk, chairman of the committee and vice-chancellor of Oxford University said they would be pushing their views to Mrs Williams at a forthcoming meeting.

Sir Derman Christopherson, vice-chancellor of Durham University said it was postgraduate work which was most likely to be affected because of the £750 a year figure proposed for postgraduate students.

He thought there were as many as 10,000 postgraduate students not supported by public funds. The proposal amounted to a four-fold increase in fees and the number of students able to finance themselves would be significantly reduced.

It may be possible to persuade industry and employers to provide support and to offer what have been full-time courses on a part-time basis," he said. He pointed out that the recommendation of the vice-chancellors' working party on postgraduate students which he had chaired, was that fees for this category of student should be fixed at £450.

Judge us by our successes, say heads

The National Association of Head Teachers has rushed out advance copies of a report due to be published later this year as its contribution to the national debate on education sparked off by the Prime Minister this week.

The association takes 40 task employers who criticise the work of schools. "How many employers have been inside a school in the last 10 years, let alone spent a week there appreciating what goes on," the report says. "How many rely on folklore and their own partial memories?"

Headteachers are not complacent or satisfied, it says. "We must always be self-critical and concerned to do the best we can for our pupils. There is no doubt that a gap exists between what we do and the expectations of some parents and some employers. We urge all concerned to try to bridge it."

The report says schools today give

successes. "They are always under critical appraisal, in the line of fire from one direction or another."

"We suggest that for those who will have to initiate instructions and discussions within a firm and for those who will have to communicate outside of it, some skill in written language is necessary within the limits of the subject matter involved."

"To write a letter about a complaint that has gone astray does not require the same skill as to contribute to a technical journal. For those who will have to receive instructions or to take part in discussion, understanding is more important than skill in writing."

Made is more under fire than anything else taught in schools, the heads say. "Granted you do not need to be able to prove Pythagoras to be a successful production engineer on the shop floor, or even a supervisor or shop manager, none

Modern maths teaching may well have ousted the traditional drilling more than was wise, the report says. "There is a case for rescuing the baby, whatever we feel about the bathwater. Every pupil leaving school, except the very least able, should be able to manipulate numbers in simple examples of the four processes (addition, subtraction, multiplication, division) at least."

Any system of education that leaves pupils ignorant of industry and commerce is defective, the heads think. But attention also has to be paid to subjects of aesthetic and cultural value. "In schools for younger children integration of these various subjects has been achieved almost at will: for instance, making a batch of raspberry buns—practical skills, number, economics, science, language are all used. But as children grow older and able to look further and

more widely, the subjects tend to be taught in isolation. It is time to establish an order of priority."

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continuous studies, which could include a postgraduate year at a university. Similar opportunities also exist for women applicants.

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Mr and Mrs James Conkley, who are the new lecturer (sic) in the department of religious studies at Lancaster University with an annual salary of around £3,900. Mr Conkley, aged 29, and his wife, Sarah, 25, were research students at Cambridge when they applied

separately for the job. Mr Conkley would consider sharing a flat with a student, but Mrs Conkley, who is a well-entrenched pianist, and the ILFA is no department for her. Mr Conkley, who is a well-entrenched pianist, and the ILFA is no department for her.

Students not up to scratch

Students who arrive at university to study maths are less suited to it than they used to be, says the universities vice-chancellors' committee.

"There has been a wider range in the curriculum so that some arrive not knowing what you could expect," the chairman, Sir John Habbakuk, vice-chancellor of Oxford University, said at a press conference last week.

Dr Harry Pitt, vice-chancellor of Reading University, agreed. There had been such curricular development in the subject that the aptitude of students to move onto a university course was not what it used to be, he said.

Another difficulty was caused by the change of languages taught being reduced in some schools. Sir Derman Christopherson, vice-chancellor of Durham University, said that the standard of language taught in many schools was not what it used to be, he said.

Getting to grips with groups

Teachers should undergo sensitivity training if they use group discussion methods in their teaching, says a Schools Council report on health education for adolescents published last week.

Health Education in Secondary Schools says group discussions can be a very effective means of drawing out other people's points of view but teachers have to be aware that it may mean they have to examine their own motives and opinions.

The working party of teachers who drew up the report, says: "We were agreed that a knowledge of group dynamics and a training in sensitivity were both very useful, if not vital, to teachers wishing to embark on this work."

"We felt inexperienced teachers would benefit from joining a regular group themselves. Courses organised by the National Marriage Guidance Council were among those recommended for this purpose."

The report reviews three possible ways of organizing health education—teaching as a separate topic, integrating it with others or dealing with it as part of pastoral care. It is in favour of the last, but says it needs to be looked after by a health education coordinator.

Health Education in Secondary Schools published for the Schools Council by Evans Methuen Educational, £1.50.

NATFHE talks

Talks are to be held between the National Association of Teachers in Further and Higher Education and local authorities on the implications of the Employment Protection Act. A report from the association says the Act challenges the existing system of negotiating arrangements for college lecturers' pay. Salaries are negotiated in the University Committee but conditions of service are dealt with elsewhere. The report criticizes this division

Tyndale six to reapply

The six teachers will be re-applying for their jobs at William Tyndale School when the school is reorganized next year into a single junior and senior school under one head.

The decision was confirmed by Mrs Haddow at the press conference to launch their book (reviewed in this paper's TES, page 2) after Mr Ellis had read out a letter from Mrs Haddow, Education Secretary, approving ILFA's proposal to merge the two schools in the new year.

The effect of this letter is that the six teachers will be re-applying for their jobs at William Tyndale School when the school is reorganized next year into a single junior and senior school under one head.

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And the walls came tumbling down . . .

John Gretton, co-author of a book published this week on what went wrong at William Tyndale School, sums up the lessons to be learnt from the affair

And as the inner cities get worse, so the frustrations come out at an earlier stage. But would schools like William Tyndale become the focus of these sort of frustrations if the all too often conflicting attitudes of heads, teachers and parents were not so rigidly rooted in the past? Terry Ellis has been heavily criticized for not imposing his authority as head upon his staff. But both he and his young teachers who are not prepared to accept that authority. It is not simply a case, as it is in many other areas, of diplomatic and manipulative skills being an essential part of leadership qualities in a way that was not considered so necessary a generation or two ago. On that basis, even if both sides recognize what is going on, some sort of modus vivendi can be achieved.

Rather, many young teachers today are not prepared to trust a headmaster's unaided inch. They would rather he did not take any decision on his own. If it were pointed out to them that even Chinese cooperatives must have somebody filling the role of manager with the ability to take immediate decisions on his own, they would probably argue that they would trust heads more if they could call them officially to account. But if a head is virtually unaccountable by the authority, how much more inappropriate is his position vis-à-vis his own staff.

It is for this sort of reason, rather than on purely political grounds, that so many young teachers rebel. They make the job of even the most progressive heads well nigh impossible. But they must be able to behave as badly as they like to both staff and children. I know of one secondary school where a headmaster who was a pupil can be trusted to wear a pupil's hair long rather than in pig-tails, and all staff, however old or young, junior or senior, have so much freedom of movement that they can take permissions of the duty head between 9 a.m. and 4 p.m.

Young teachers' lack of trust in headmasters, though, comes less from what happens today than from a past overlaid with a heavy authoritarian tradition. They themselves are victims of that same tradition.

Now primary schools are in the considerable process of being reorganized from line as well as William Tyndale, but the only one who can cross where some of all of these symptoms were present. Some headmasters cope, more or less, others do not. They, the teachers and the children are the victims less of a faulty education system than of the violence with which the forces of our cities have been tested. The gradual disappearance of the cloakroom—a thieves' paradise—is just one of the consequences.

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tradition. They claim for themselves the same immunity from criticism that they are no longer willing to accord heads. The public given to the remarks by Mr Ellis and his colleagues about "trendy middle-class and pushy working-class" parents has probably been the cause of teacher professionalism (whatever that means) than any amount of thoughtless union activism.

It is not that the teachers are wrong and the parents right, or vice versa. Whatever the rights and wrongs, that sort of contempt for parents is out of court. To labour the point once more: a head who behaves in a heavy handed authoritarian way towards his staff is likely to behave in the same way towards the children. Similarly, a teacher who shows his contempt for the views of a large body of parents in their case, is likely to show the same contempt for a child who does not fit in with his methods of teaching.

It is one thing to know, from attitude surveys, that most parents and their children have quite different expectations of school from what most teachers think they ought to have. It is another to come face to face, as we did in the course of our research at William Tyndale and other schools, with the extent and depth of those "trendy working class" attitudes as displayed by some William Tyndale teachers. I would draw two conclusions from that.

Instead of bemoaning the tendency of the so-called popular press to sensationalize education stories, we should be grateful to them for voicing—even if they also pandering—to attitudes which otherwise would scarcely get an airing.

If teachers want to be allowed to go on teaching the way they want to rather than the way their parents might want them to, they must get out and "sell" their product just like anybody else. If the Prime Minister's speech last Monday is anything to go by, they may already have lost the game. They can no longer remain protected from public scrutiny by relying on the age-old tradition of "teacher knows best." They must go down into the marketplace and argue their case. Nobody else is going to do it for them; nor is there a single reason why anybody should.

William Tyndale: collapse of a school—or a system? a TES special by John Gretton and Mark Jackson (Allen and Unwin, paperback £1.50, hardback £3.95) is reviewed on page 2 by Gerald Hough.

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£500,000 to break up ILEA

Decentralizing the Inner London Education Authority would add more than £500,000 a year to its running costs, claims its education officer, Dr Eric Briault.

The estimate is given in a report to the authority's staff and general sub-committee this week on a Tyn proposal that management should be devolved to representative divisional committees. The proposal envisages the number of ILEA divisions should be increased from 10 to 12 so that they coincide with the boundaries of inner London boroughs.

The two new divisions would cost an additional £290,000 a year, and the running of the divisional committees another £220,000, says the education officer. He does not refer to the possibility of any offsetting economies at County Hall, and assumes that the local committees would be purely advisory bodies with no executive power.

Dr Briault rejects the charge of remoteness levelled against the ILEA which, he says, "has always sought to maintain the sensitivity to the needs and views of the people of inner London for which it has been known since its inception."

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M.Sc.(Ed.) courses are offered jointly with the appropriate science department.

of organic chemistry at Liverpool University will be taking up

Talkback: television;
CEE

Time for school—but are those

EMPLOYEE PROSTATECTOMY AND PSA IN SUPPLEMENTARY

One-year full-time course
for experienced teachers
with or without a first
degree. Details from W

Also
Whatever became
Williams' notori-
ous "points" for sav-
ing universities?

**THE TIMES
HIGHER EDUCATION
SUPPLEMENT**



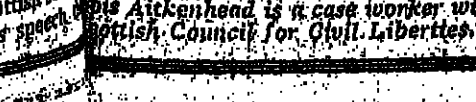
Time for school—but are those in most need of pre-schooling losing out?

A place of ill repute

Robert Roberts,
author of *The Classic Shm*, remembers
some vivid moments
from his "ragged schooling" in Salford
early this century

The prospect of this physical punishment on their son was abhorrent to Mr and Mrs Scanlan and they asked further questions. They learnt that Britain and Ireland were the only countries in Europe which had not sought alternative means of discipline in their schools and abolished corporal punishment by law. They had also heard mention of a code of conduct—apparently a document for teachers published by the Scottish education department as an interim step towards abolition of corporal punishment.

*The real identity of the parents is concealed, since their case is now sub judice.



to please her much. I sat at the



and their parents are dismayed at the opportunity.

penelope 714 the belt 21

David (eight) attends speech English

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[REDACTED]

Information Book Awards 1976

The competition results for The Times Educational Supplement Information Book Awards are announced today. Here, and on the next two pages, we print the judges' reports



Cecilia Gordon reviews the winner of the senior competition, which was open to books for the 11-16 age group

Macdonald's Encyclopedia of Africa.
Macdonald Educational £4.95, 0 356 05053.

is halted time and again by vivid photographs, clear and informative maps, and—*mirabile dictu*!—by statistical and other tables which are fascinating and at times astonishing. These eye-catching pleasures are an integral part of a substantial and sophisticated information book, designed to meet the needs of intelligent users with fluent reading ability.

Much information is presented in tables, such as: Forest Resources, Mining and Minerals, Health and Medicine, thus being easily accessible for project work. One rather over-illustrated and over-written section on "Modernism" is somewhat out of place in this detailed account of Traditional Literature; and this hurrying back to Africa's cultural roots is still more striking in the absorbing sections on music and art, which are so well reminded that ancient Egyptian art is African, and just one of many ethnic artistic traditions which have flourished for millennia, unknown to the "modernists" who have enriched Western art. In sharp contrast, African art

is being debased by Euro-American commercialism to the level of "airport art".

The contributors are mostly older artists, and their assumption that civilized white men discovered a savage continent of ignorant and benighted heathen who needed to be improved, they have also ascribed to the white man, with no evidence of prejudice or discrimination. An alphabetical "Who's Who" of more than 250 African personalities, both black and white, includes some infamous characters; a geographical and chronologically factual, entirely avoiding value judgments.

Throughout the book, such respect for facts is combined with an informed respect for people. While the book is written as a "guide to improvement", but as people who preserved the lore of the Africans amongst whom they lived. The reader's eyes are opened to what is really meant by the title, "A Guide to Peoples and Languages", containing over 1,500 entries. So many peoples, so many languages, such astonishing richness

and variety of customs and traditions, drawing arbitrary lines across the map, lumping together disparate peoples traditionally separated by language and custom and culture. In the context, seems to contribute little; young readers, too uncritically impartial: young readers may well fail to appreciate that much of the anguish in the struggle of African countries is the unity of a large European power politics. But an encyclopedia, especially on Africa, need to be informative, not emotive.

Of course no book is completely flawless, and there are a few minor omissions, some of which are indicated, and in the splendid 42-page gazetteer, and occasional difficulties in unearthing particular details; but these are trifling. An information book of this quality and content, with so many experts, both on its subject matter and on book production, Macdonald is to be congratulated on bringing together such a team, and the team on accomplishing their task with such insight and flair.

Rooley Flamenco. A local tea salesman, who not only played flamenco guitar with "freedom and fiery quality" but also made his own instruments, gave him some lessons.

A year later, his search of music to play—he still could not read it but learnt by ear—Rooley borrowed a recording of J. S. Bach from the local public library. By an odd twist of fate it was the Chromatic Fantasy, a work which, Rooley remarks, bridged the gap between the classical tradition of notated music and the improvisatory conventions of flamenco.

So by stages he went through the guitar and oral folk music, making as well as playing music, to the music of the past. With Bach as guide, he set himself to learn to play the complete keyboard works, and to play them on guitar.

His final year at the RAM was disenchanting. He was a victim of shop mentality that affected all specialisms, retiring crushed from school in guitar where his ideas were with disdain, to spend the following months practising only...the basic open strings, chords, and simple scales. It was also the year of his RAM recital he had to perform the first of Torroba Sonatina, which he loved. Bach, whom he loved but could not play with. After a successful diploma examination he made up his own recital programme consisting of his favourite transcriptions.

The following year he acquired lute, and took the plunge into the Renaissance music. It was a new true mind: he was drawn to its formality, its humanism, its action governed by right thinking, its developed rhetoric. He liked its attitude to art as serving to refine life, and its fascination with and puzzles.

An illustrated contents list of unusual design whets the appetite, and the reader

Wash and Brush Up. By Eleanor Allen.
Adam and Charles Black £1.75. 0 7136 1639

This year's winner of the Junior Awards exhibits just those solid qualities that make an information book valuable for money.

Wash and Brush Up examines the fascinating history of personal hygiene from Roman times to the present day—first covering such fundamental topics as water supply and sanitation, washing and bathing habits, then moving on to the care of the complexion, hair and teeth, and the washing of clothes. The influence of changing social customs and developing techniques is a central theme, and the reader is encouraged to see that he cannot simply adopt modern standards.

The author's style is direct, the text clear and frequently uncluttered by a spicing of contemporary anecdote. No reader is likely to forget that even the aristocracy in the eighteenth century did not always aspire to twined curls. The author of *Madame T* has read Lady Mary Wortley Montague's response to a suggestion that her hands were grubby: "Ah, madame, if you were to see my feet!" The point is reinforced by the accompanying portrait of the lady—most elegantly dressed and clearly a person of some social standing.

The text is amply supported throughout by a wide range of contemporary illustrations: there are up to four on every page.

opening, drawn from such diverse sources as medieval manuscripts and analogues of Chinese lacquerware manufacturers. The changing medieval woodcut illustrates the Norman custom of mixed communal bathing; while a large, gleaming photograph of "The Emperor's" silver chamber pot is dedicated to Napier's "The Emperor's Chamber Pot." The significance of the original object, the illustrations are generally carefully positioned to reinforce the adjoining text and their value is further enhanced by clear, informative captions.

It is not that this is a "good read"; it is sufficiently carefully organized for the book to be used for reference purposes. Clear headings have been used throughout (although it is a pity that only the very broadest are given in the contents page).

The detailed index allows direct access to such specific terms as "boghouses" and "lice" but is less imaginative in seeing the need for broader or generic headings likely to be sought by the young reader—and there are no cross references. The information expert therefore has to be something of an expert in the terminology of his subject if he is to track down all the references to a particular topic. The final bibliography is briefly but helpfully annotated which should facilitate the selection of the most suitable title for further reading.

Author and publisher are to be congratulated on the workmanlike way in which they have coloured this book the needs of young readers. It exhibits these basic characteristics which are so often lacking in information books for children.

Eleanor von Schweinitz reviews the winner of the junior competition

of cleanliness to forbears who did not enjoy the benefits of the water closet or the washing machine.

The author's style is direct, the text clearly written and frequently enlivened by a spicing of contemporary references. The reader is told that even the Emperor's efficiency in the eighteenth century did not always aspire to twentieth-century standards of cleanliness after he has read Lady Mary Wortley Montague's response to a suggestion that her hands were grubby: "Ah, madame, if you were to see my feet!" The point is reinforced by the most elegantly dressed and clearly a person of consequence.

The text is amply supported throughout by a wide range of contemporary illustrations—there are up to four on every page

opening, drawn from such diverse sources as medieval manuscripts and the catalogues of Victorian sanitary ware manufacturers. A charming medieval woodcut illustrates that while a large, gleaming photograph of "The Emperor", a silver chamber pot belonging to Napoleon's brother, evokes something of the magnificence of the original object, the illustrations are generally carefully captioned to reinforce the adjoining text and are further enhanced by clear, informative captions.

The text is not just a "good read": it is sufficiently carefully organized for the book to be used for reference purposes. Clear headings have been used throughout (although it is a pity that only the broadest are given in the contents pages).

Peggy Heeks on information books for younger children

the good idea behind *Canals* which started the reader absolutely cold on a dockyard scene, wisely explaining of approach or even definition of the word "canal". Only one index, Lilly's, had an explanatory note several (see *Canals*) guided to information of little value. Bodley Head's indexing was inconsistent

book for? The selection is a key factor for success, but rarely do you make a bridge between type face, design, and type face, design. The reader, but in which operates without needing experience. And they require superficial messages, through initial impressions. Claire and Emma, the book, Balloons, Under the sea.

This book is different from other books because it is a baby in the family of sex and. Know where there are sex and textual an example of crossed title of the whole book. Is this book tell me? This book and there are a lot of work of locating the information which is a kind of information that is suitable to be written. Hamilton

strategies to carry to the earth and was well helped summaries; *Pirates* of facts, activities did little to extend the most successful method was Wrigley, a fine balance tools of learning are blunt instruments. Unless publishers start taking the new function of information books seriously there is a strong likelihood that we shall soon be back to the textbook—which information books, other than recreational, seen as sports in the history of educational publishing.

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Putlin.
 Know About Furniture, by James
 Lilly, Blackie.
 Pianos, by Tilla Brading. Mac-
 donald Educational.
 Rockets and Satellites, by David
 Hardy. Worlds Work.
 Strength, by Denis Wrigley. Lon-
 don.
 Time, by Denis Wrigley. Lon-
 don.
 Topics, by Felicia Law. Collins.
 Twentieths and Twentieths, by J. L.
 Choudhury-Thompson. Bodley Head.
 What's in a Pond, by Peter Olney.

Journal of Management Education 30(6)p.789-804
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Instrument making at the Centre

We can all learn from his example. Children's classes run by the composer Saturday are conceived on such principles that I would recommend any music teacher whose spirit is fully enlightened to watch them. They are held to 10:00 o'clock, and the pupils were all young. With the other volunteers in them Montessori trained, Anthony's wife, an infant teacher herself, used the teaching method using alphabet cards.

Each class had a theme: for the first it was King, Queen, Prince, and so on. The second Orpheus and his wife. The third gave a framework for children's drawings around art. The art work was in one room a large music subject in another. The children's drawings of love, life, and death have seen and heard the respect they have held to with the respect they have for something they know, they have the only vividly felt, and resembles the iconography of the illumination.

Dancing lessons, too, train one the children were taught to put one foot in front of the other, to tip toe and balance, a sense of good carriage, and how to move in good music. Accompanying music is always never recorded. Learning the steps, for example, the children followed the teacher's antic (the fashionable, fashionable classic melodies, and the line surviving in corrupted form even current popular music) played a reber and viol, to a gentle drum accompaniment their own melodies of the beat. Hearing this from a chorus of three-year-olds, says Rooley, is a true experience.

Recordings by Anthony Rooley
Gibson of Musick: The Leaves
Oiseau-Lyre SOL 328: O. Vivaldi
Lyre SOL 834: Musick of Sundr
Oiseau-Lyre 1288 204-6: Antho
and James Tyler (lutes), My Li
Oiseau-Lyre SOL 336:

We often talk as if information books were a mid-century discovery overlooking a history which takes to the sixteenth-century guides to manners, the prodigious output of Peter Parkes and the confident offerings of the between-war period of the Peeps at Heraldry of the boy's romance of aviation genre. There is a long tradition of information book as interesting narrative, as practical guide to leisure interests, as enveloped reference aid. The big change in the last decade has come through acceptance of the learning by discovery concept with its consequent growth of the project method, circumstances in which the textbook has been a gradual of instruction (O.E.D. became an anachronism and a new era for the information book as a tool of learning began.

We have accepted the change almost unquestioningly as a good thing, and neither the principle that it is better to search for answers in several books rather than the finest care of one, nor the books for this new role has been challenged. But start looking intently at a sample of recent information books—an opportunity afforded to the TES judges—a reservations mount. The conclusions the children are likely to be frustrated and bored than enlightened by their attempt to find out from books.

In the absence of statement policy from any major publisher and of research insights into children's attitudes to information filtering (it is good news that the NFI is to investigate project work), selection of information books to

place in an intellectual vacuum, and so we pick books to pieces on grounds of aesthetic illustration style and lacking a model of what an information book must do. A judges' report cannot pretend to be an educational thesis but these notes on the relationship between what books provide and learners need may perhaps move us towards that model.

Who is this book for?

Reader expectational is a key factor in reading success, but rarely do publishers try to make a bridge between inert book and reader. Cover illustration, type face, design are all signalling to the reader but they are signals which operate within a convention needing experience to interpret and they require supplementing by verbal message. Amongst the best books making such initial overtures were *Claire* and *Emma* in three helpful sentences; *Communications*—"This book is different from most other books because . . .". *A baby in the family* with a remarkable foreword warning as it tries to answer the questions of a child are innocent of the passions that overlay the adult's view of sex—and *Know about furniture* where the contrast between cover picture and text alone provided an example of excess signals symbolic of the whole book.

What will this book tell me?

Contents page and title page

specific pieces of information which is basic to "individualized" learning and it is amazing that reputable publishers like Harcourt-Hamilton and Puffin regard them as optional extras. Lack of organization ruins

the good ideas behind *Canales* which started the reader absolutely cold on a dockyard scene, without the courtesy of contents page, explanation or approach or even definition of the word "canal". Only one index, Lilly's, had an explanatory note several (see Aegean Sea in Notes) or River Severn in flow guided to improve their value. Bodley Head's indexing was inconsistent and diffident—have we hammered them so much on this issue that they've lost their nerve?

Contents page and index are extensions of the selection and organization of material. The New George Books Club has been achieving its purpose by showing us what is paid or into the Earth, suggested by the subject; not so for Topics which included Horse-riding and Fairies in its first fascicle and achieved a running order of The Body, Balloons Under the sea. Do I understand it?

The Welfare books were unique in providing an introduction, abstract ideas (*Time*, *Strength*) at a very simple level and, although flawed in detail, deserve commendation for their clarity and imagination. Their small audience awareness, and lack of background knowledge seen in Lilly's *The Dutch taste, heaven and less provisions than that of Restoration England* (.....), in Bodley Head's plodding persistence with *unpleasant*—see Claudel's theme-page p.7—*see Claudel's theme-page p.7*

to describe a horse moving—or the confusing text/illustration sequence about butterflies in *Topics*. Do I remember it?

A learning tool should employ a

range of learning strategies to carry out their messages. Into the earth and into the West was wild helplessness. When the West was wild helplessness, marginally by summaries; Piratello, jazzed up a mix of facts, anecdotes and stories—which did little to extend understanding; the most successful exposition of the method was Wrigley, who achieved a fine balance between jokes, facts, teasing and ideas and recapitulation.

What can I do with the information?

Facts don't add up to knowledge unless they are set in a context which gives them significance. Although not fully successful, Piratello and Wrigley suggest that, within a framework of shared values and encouragement to lateral thinking, from Wrigley, to "desirable" attitudes from Diana Peter Hardy, writing in a breathless, colourless style, sank his book's weight of self-contained facts.

Several books, for example *Formative Communication*, Topicello sought to take readers further beyond questions, activities, experiments but did little to suggest why I answers—maybe bring in a teacher's view. It is still an experimental book which provides with useful and rare information with useful coverage and a difficulty level of these additional resources, a deficiency seen especially in Vignelli's list.

Incidentally, it is in the fashionably testbook field that we have to make a small note of precisely the excess of function and language

We have slipped into thinking of information books as better than textbooks per se, but the evidence is that a high proportion of them

tools of learning are blunt instruments. Unless publishers start taking the new function of information books seriously there is a strong likelihood that we shall soon be back to the textbook—without information books, other than recreational, seen as sports in the history of educational publishing.

Books noted

A Baby in the Family, by Alice Dinosaur.

Cards, by Christine Valls. Blackie.

Claire and Emma, by Diana Peter Black.

Confirmation, by Doug Kincaid and Peter S. Coles. Hulton.

Forester, by Denis and Helen Bullance. Nelson.

Horse, Tair & Rhinoceros, by Michael Brambell. Bodley Head.

Into the Earth, by Heinz Kurti Puffin.

Know About Furniture, by Jane Lilly. Blackie.

Pirates, by Tilla Brading. MacDonald Educational.

Rockets and Satellites, by David Hardy. Worlds Work.

Strength, by Denis Wrigley. Lutterworth.

Time, by Denis Wrigley. Lutterworth.

Topics, by Felicia Law. Collins.

Tortoises and Turtles, by J. L. Cloudsley-Thompson. Bodley Head.

The skills that count

Eleanor von Schweinitz on some junior runners-up

BATSFORD

Michael Marland on inter-disciplinary teamwork

together

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26 Books/Environment

Food for thought

Seamus Hegarty on world resources

Man must eat to live. To live he must generally work. Eating and working both use up scarce resources. However one conceives the global crises now impending or upon us (depending on where one happens to live) these facts are fundamental. Vast numbers of people today neither eat nor work. Many others eat far more than is good for them and consume an inordinate amount of energy and raw materials.

It seems a scandal to many that a civilization which can have men working on the moon cannot feed the hungry on earth, that mankind can experience global wars and atomic explosions and still accept peace as an unsustainable chimera, that the industrial super-powers can devise means of overcoming every human disability but cannot avoid polluting the environment or making parts of the earth uninhabitable. Perhaps these are scandals. However, it is idle to suppose that simple solutions exist. Feeding the hungry is more difficult than putting a satellite into orbit. The problems involved are more complex. They are also less soluble: technology has no answer to drought or flood or earthquake.

Food and Poverty. By Radha Sinha. Croom Helm £6.50. 85664 157 X.

Nowhere is this seen more clearly than in the case of food. We in the West have little idea of the enormity of the problem of hunger—witness the near-hysteria generated in Britain by a temporary shortage of sugar. This tenorance and its accompanying unconcern are potent factors in the failure to find solutions.

World of Hunger: A strategy for survival. By Jonathan Power and Anne-Marie Holenstein. Temple Smith £4.00. 85117 09 8. £2.25. 85117 0951.

The political background is also present in *World of Hunger*, indeed it is taken for granted and the concern is to spell out the details. Did you

know, for example, that two-thirds of the fertilizer set aside by the United States for overseas aid in 1974 went to South Vietnam? But, more important, there is an account of the processes underlying present inequalities. Distributing food is a central problem. Estimates vary, but most experts agree that we have the technical resources to support the present number of people on earth. This is little consolation if you have the bad luck to be born in Bangladesh or the Sahel countries. A common response on the part of the developed countries is to offer food aid. This is seen to be necessary, given the present state of affairs, but neither desirable nor particularly efficient. (The case against existing aid programmes is in fact far more comprehensive than is detailed here.)

The inescapable conclusion is that alternative models of development must be found, and this is where the book is best. Rural development based on local units is shown to be not merely possible but highly efficient. Case studies are given from various countries—Tanzania, Bangladesh, Brazil and, of course, China. The dramatic changes wrought in China have undoubtedly been at the cost of many individual liberties, but then how much freedom have you got if you cannot feed your children—and if most of them are going to die before the age of five anyway?

Dealing With Hunger. By Lord Walston. Bodley Head £3.50. 370 10464 1.

A different order of priorities is seen by Walston. His answer is

simply to grow more food, and the bulk of the book takes up in showing how this is to be done. Modern techniques, skilled workers and money are all essential, and the farmer needs sources of credit and stable markets for his produce. Land ownership must take account of local conditions. All these prescriptions are sound and full of good sense—but perhaps something more radical is required.

The Politics of Food. By Daniel Green. Gordon Croom £5.00. 86033 000 1.

The Politics of Food is about the problem of food for Western man—an altogether less pressing issue. The question asked is whether we can continue to obtain cheap food, rather than whether the world at large can get any food at all. Within this context the discussion is adequately comprehensive, with detailed descriptions of the British, French, West German, Russian and American agricultural systems.

Green writes with a first-hand knowledge of farming and an appreciation of the political and economic factors impinging on agriculture that make his account both pertinent and credible. One has the added reservation, however, that the Valcan's food policy is unworthy, while his belief in the relative disinterestedness of American food aid is a little ingenuous. On the whole the book is useful and has some salutary tilts at conventional wisdom. It displays the complexity of food supply and shows that even in the West we cannot take its continuance too much for granted.

Zero Growth? By Alfred Sauvy. Basil Blackwell £5.50. 631 16920 2. Utopia or Else. . . . By René Dumont. Deutsch £2.75. 233 96584 X.

Two widely contrasting views on population growth are furnished by these two translations from widely-read French originals.

Dumont espouses what must seem the commonsense approach, that population growth must cease; he advocates authoritarian measures to cut the birth-rate. Families with more than two children would receive no tax advantages, no housing subsidies, no family allowances. These measures would start in the developed countries since each population increment there represents a greater demand on the earth's resources—200 million Americans pollute more than 5,000 million Indians would; having put our own house in order, as it were, we would be in a better position to urge population restraint on the developing countries.

Sauvy, on the other hand, does not accept zero population growth as a feasible or even a desirable goal. Despite its appearing to be a global problem, population must be tackled on a local scale. Some parts of the world (such as Black Africa) are under-populated and this hinders development as such as over-population might. Other places (like Mexico) are such that a rapid decrease in the rate of population growth would totally alter the society's age structure; the ensuing fluctuations in demand for education, employment, health services would tear the society apart. Further, it is idle to suppose that birth-control techniques can be spread quickly.

The two authors differ in many respects. Where Dumont considers the Club of Rome's doom made by the Club of Rome, he considers it not carried to their logical conclusions. Sauvy finds their studies unconvincing. Forecasting is a hazardous business—the only thing that can be predicted with certainty for the year 2000 is that people will smile or frown. He is of those who, at that time, will read the predictions made thirty years earlier. Dumont is the impassioned idealist who would impose stability on the developed countries for the good of all. Sauvy is more the pragmatic observer determined not to be panicked and convinced that reason can find a way.

Both books are timely and superbly written. Which should persuade you—if either—will depend on your view of human nature.

Man and Environment Ltd. by A. G. T. van Raay and Lugo. Rotterdam University, 237 6243 6.

Man and Environment Ltd. collection of papers on the environment and social issues that was conceived and edited in an interdisciplinary way. Environmentalists offer a series of papers on the environment and social issues that was conceived and edited in an interdisciplinary way.

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Education for Peace. Edited by Maguelind. IPC Science and Technology £5.75. 902852 49 3.

Peace: Research in Action. By Johan Galtung. Christian Ejlert £8.50. 87 9 9.

It is clear that the world's food, population, and unemployment will be under attack these are not, as usually supposed, separate issues. These are not, as usually supposed, separate issues. These are not, as usually supposed, separate issues.

One area where we must be done is formal education. What could be done? A series of papers on the environment and social issues that was conceived and edited in an interdisciplinary way.

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The fever and the fret

Jessica Saraga

Families in History. The Shakespeares. 460 06676 5.

The Lawrences. 06677 5. Both by Nathaniel Harris. Dent £2.50 each.

It is heartening to come across books which, written in simple enough terms to appeal to the less advanced child, still contain enough material and analysis to provide stimulus for the already well-informed.

The first two volumes in this "Families in History" series do just that. Their field is social history, which lends itself readily to this approach as complex issues can usually be avoided. The families are real families—the scalar Shakespeares and the senior (D.H.) Lawrences—and in each case the family is taken as the starting point for a wide-ranging treatment of the life of "everyman" in the period.

Running out of steam?

This is Our World Series. The Revolutionary Age. 00 106125 8.

In the Twentieth Century. 00 106126 7. Collins £3.50 each.

With the appearance of these two books, Ann Curran's seven-volume series is complete. The series has aimed to emancipate history from the traditional approach and to make it more relevant to today's children by explaining events in terms of

their own experience and with the use of pictorial images from their own lives. These latest volumes seem disappointing in comparison with earlier ones. Perhaps Ms Curran, with the end in sight, was beginning to run out of steam? Her topic titles seem not quite so forceful, her images not quite so striking, her comparisons not quite so apt, particularly in the volume dealing with the twentieth century. Perhaps there has not been sufficient passage of time to allow for a true historical perspective, and perhaps, too, problems really have become more complex, and thus more difficult to present in terms that are easily understood. For example, the description of the economic problems leading to the crash of 1929 purely in terms of inflation is oversimplified and plainly inaccurate.

But in general the series has succeeded, and while a fair amount of extra material would be necessary for a thorough study of the history involved, still a fresh and useful view has been provided. The beautiful production of the books and unstinting use of space, though probably raising the price, have created a series of high quality. J.S.

27 Books/History/Religion

Paperbacks

Ye shall know them by their fruits

Edmund Power, OSB

The New Testament: a New Translation, by William Barclay (Fontana 95p. 00 624269 3). "Nor did I use the artifices of rhetoric, for I did not want the simple fact of the cross of Christ to be emptied of its power by human cleverness" (1 Corinthians I:17). Barclay's concern is to present the Christian message. This he does well, but with the consequence that his translation is often loose and his English lacks fluency. (An example is the frequent use of "right relationship" for "justification" in Romans.) His short introductions to the various books are admirably concise and clear. This is a translation for private study rather than public reading.

Francis: a Biography of the Saint of Assisi. by Michael de la Bedoyere (Fontana 75p. 00 624455 6). **I Will be Cuddled John: a Biography of Pope John XXIII.** by Lawrence Elliott (Fontana 75p. 00 624453 X). Here are two short biographies of men whose universal appeal was based on similar characteristics—simplicity, warmth, humour and joy.

Disraeli and democracy

Lord Beaconsfield was a man who, for the most selfish of reasons, did more to change our democracy than any other of his age: this is the verdict of Professor R. W. Davis in *Disraeli*, a new volume in Hutchinson's Library of World Biography (£3.50. 00 127690 X). The author regards Disraeli's biography as lacking in interpretive theme, but warmly recommends Montagu and Buckle.

Each exerted a profound and enduring influence on the Church of his day. *Francis* is a book of delicacy and beauty. The hero emerges not as a paper saint but as a man motivated by the highest ideals, and yet with all the turbulent characteristics of a real human being. Michael de la Bedoyere writes with an insight and understanding which bring Francis and his age to life.

I Will be Cuddled John, while written with sympathy and clarity and revealing a fine knowledge of the facts, occasionally bears the glossy air of journalism. Perhaps in the wealth of detail the author fails to investigate his subject fully. *Hungry for God*, by Ralph Martin (Fontana 75p. 00 624456 4), is a book of irrefragable conviction and indubitable joy. Fully aware of the many difficulties which seem to hinder the author's aim, he has overcome all by a firm and simple trust in the power of Christ and the Spirit. He offers sane advice on prayer with clarity and understanding.

The one drawback is that it all sounds too easy. But "ye shall know them by their fruits". The fruits in the author's life are certainly convincing.

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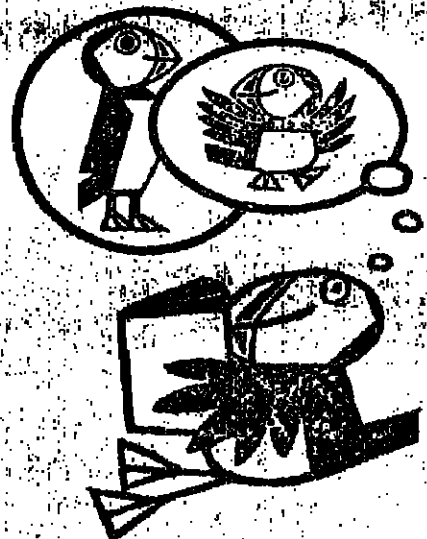
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Susan Corbin



...the fact that the ...

and New this Autumn
Gilding About in Towns by Paul White Cross
Adam & Charles Black

This crocodile is one of a variety of objects and creatures which demonstrate length in the book out of "Bag of Books", Picture Puffin. It is one of four attractive books (the others are "Tall and Small") which vary in size according to their titles and come in a plastic carrier for "Tall and Small". The name suggests a mildly humorous verse description.

John Piper, for instance, takes the disciple the whole way from the going out to the coming back. He explores everywhere and every thing—ponds, reservoirs, canals, rivers, lakes, the sea. He discusses the fish, their habits and customs and the creatures they feed on. He tells how best to stalk and catch them, the right tackle and the correct bait. The drawings are so accurate and picturesquely drawn that they are almost photographic. The artist has been to the fish and has watched them.

Nowadays, when funny children seem to be given an electronic calculator almost before they can their rables. Calculator "Tricks and Games" is ideal for getting them through the stages of "don't know what else to do with it." Many of the ideas included will be extremely helpful to budding young mathematicians while others will be sheer expert thinking.

Each book is just a rough idea which are interrelated in the most superficial way.

These are minor quibbles, and Dr. Gribbin is much more at home in his second book, *Our Changing Universe*, which is excellent. Indeed, the only feature open to serious criticism is the cheap-looking dust cover. As is implied in its title, the book sets out to discuss the exciting developments which have taken place in astronomy during the past few decades—particularly since about 1960. Dr. Gribbin has wisely not attempted

Sturdily designed, sporting securely bound stiff-board, laminated covers, and with an attractive page lay-out which offers a pleasing blend of words and photographs, Whitzard Books display realistic and welcome knowledge of the school market.

The Facts about a Pop Group the work of Dave Gelly and photographer Homer Sykes who accompanied the band Wings on a British tour, experiencing and cataloguing the preparations, set-backs, over-

This splendid little book will fascinate inquisitive children aged 10 and upwards. It unravels the mysteries of making striped toothpaste and lettered rock, as well as the basics of parachuting and the workings of numerous machines of varying complexity.

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42

Inside jobs

Ralph Cooke describes a project which aims to provide pupils with a realistic picture of industrial society



Playing board games:
students assume the executive role during a session at
ICT House in Putney

Last term my fifth-formers visited GEC (Meters and Instruments) and Dorman Diesel, then a group of fourth-year pupils looked over a timber merchants and a department store (substantial projects have been done on those visits). A bank manager has recently been to the school to talk to these groups; and a trade unionist is expected shortly.

These are a few of the activities going on for the Mode 3 Understanding Industrial Society project, which has been established at O level and CSE. We are not the only school taking part: as about 25 schools, mainly in the West Midlands, are entering candidates.

The project, which started in 1972, was devised by Peter Birch and Alan Sanday, two West Midlands local authority advisers. They felt there was a need for a course which would help pupils understand the motivation of people playing different roles—for example, the owner of a business, a person working on the shop floor, a consumer—the possible conflicts of interest between these roles; and how these conflicts might be resolved. They also thought such a course should help pupils to see the nature of relationships in economic and social structures, so that in later life they would be able to assess critically information and opinions coming in these forms. The course is constructed as far as possible as a series of pupils' activities which can be dealt with at different levels according to ability. The trial materials consisted of three pupils' books and a teachers' guide. The materials, which have just been published, are in a single book form, with different parts for O level and CSE, and a separate teachers' guide.

Pupils start by simulating the setting up of a small manufacturing firm. Having decided on a product they carry out a market research survey, discuss pricing policy, find out how to raise initial finance, and decide the type of firm to be set up (sole proprietor, partnership, private or public joint stock company). They study the organization and difficulties of a small manufacturing firm and, in the light of an actual case study, they discuss how they might

organize their own firm. Then comes an examination of retail organization so that they can decide how to market their product.

In the second part of the project, pupils look at the opportunities and difficulties which arise as the firm expands. How can a business reduce its average costs? How might sales be expanded? How might the interests of the businessman conflict with those of the consumer?

As this firm increases its profits it is a fair assumption that the workers will want to share in this prosperity, and so pupils look in some detail at trade unions, their functions, types and organization. This leads to types of industrial disputes, their causes, and methods of resolving them.

We move on to see how a firm might "go public" in order to raise new capital, and then look at the factors which a businessman might consider in deciding where to locate a larger mass-production factory. This is backed up by a detailed investigation of a mass-production firm, both from a case study and a visit. Also in this section, role play exercises on industrial relations are underpinned, and a study of job satisfaction is made.

The second part of the project ends with a look at some of the marketing techniques employed by firms, and at the question of economic protection.

The third part of the project, the emphasis is on the distribution of resources. It deals with supply, and how prices and profits act as a mechanism for the reallocation of resources. We also question whether this might be done in other ways. Next, consideration is given to the public sector of the economy. This leads to an examination of how the Government attempts to manage the economy to achieve such aims as full employment, stable prices, balance of payments, equilibrium and economic growth. We now turn to the distribution of personal incomes and wealth, and by means of case studies, consider whether income and wealth are distributed as one might wish, and if not, how redistribution might take place by means of taxation and benefits.

The effects of business activity come under scrutiny, and pupils consider such matters as the conservation of resources, waste disposal

and pollution. We also look at the wealth gap between the developed and developing countries, and how increasing population exacerbates these difficulties. Finally, the pupils consider how decisions are made about these problems at local and national levels, so that some understanding is gained of how decisions can be influenced, for example, by pressure groups.

This is only a thumbnail sketch of the syllabus, in which there is a considerable amount of work for both pupils and teacher. Pupils are also expected to produce course work and an individual project of 2,000 words on a restricted topic arising from the course; 40 per cent of the total examination marks are allocated to this work. The remaining 60 per cent is taken up by written examination papers (one paper for CSE and two for "O" level).

This course is not intended to bolster up any particular social or economic system. Some teachers may feel that what we are trying to do is to turn out capitalistic businessmen. This is not so. The syllabus gives ample opportunity to discuss other systems and to look at questions from many points of view. Much in fact depends on the teacher's attitude and how they are presented to the material.

The project was first introduced to Walton School when I arrived in 1972, to teach economics. I was interested in the content and method, but wondered how pupils would react. Having taught the project for almost four years, I am sure that the content is more relevant to them than that of a traditional commerce or economics course. What is more, the pupils seem more interested in the subject, and more motivated, and this has proved valuable for their motivation.

Visits to factories are generally looked forward to—not merely to get out of school. There is a genuine curiosity and interest. Pupils who "know" what goes on in industry, they want to question senior management, and get answers to their questions. The project gives a great deal of scope for discussion and role play, and many of the issues dealt with are open-ended, with no "obvious" answers. Pupils have been

prepared to participate, and have tried to get "under the skin" of those whose decisions they take on, in order to try to understand their attitudes and the conflicts of interest that might occur in various situations. Moreover, they have also spent a lot of time in trouble on their coursework. All this interest has been reflected in the exam results, which have been very encouraging so far.

There have been difficulties. Perhaps the most important one for a teacher working the project is the now material need, which are necessary. Visits to firms present their own difficulties. There is the need for coordination with the school timetable, which is especially difficult with a large number of pupils when several visits to the same firm must be made—and the difficulty of obtaining answers from management to some questions (although this does tell the pupils something about management attitudes, which is a firm).

Visiting speakers must arrive at the right part of the course; if they come too late, after a particular topic has been covered, pupils will be "off the ball". And speakers occasionally, one finds that the speaker is a disaster, and a great classroom session must be done in later classroom sessions.

On the other hand, many firms have been very cooperative. They have been willing to allow pupils to visit, their business, and to have their business put into the public domain. The project has been very successful in allowing pupils to visit, their business, and to have their business put into the public domain. The project has been very successful in allowing pupils to visit, their business, and to have their business put into the public domain.

The project demands a great deal of effort from the pupils and the teacher. There is a great deal of gain in examining the project, but it also wishes to do more than that. The project has much to commend it. Further details can be obtained from AEB, Wellington House, Aldershot, Hants. Ralph Cooke is head of economics at Walton School, Walton on the Hill, Surrey.



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Introducing this score of musical talent will be well-known personalities from the world of contemporary music including Antony Hopkins, Robin Ray, Humphrey Lyttelton and Derek Jewell.

Special Prices/Discounts...

As happens with the Sir Henry Wood Promenade Concerts the arena seats will be removed for the concerts. Both the arena and the Gallery are offered at the following special low prices:

Promenade Arena 40p (60p on night) (standing not advisable)
Gallery 40p (60p on night) (for children under 12)

There will also be a party discount of one free seat per 12 booked seats. Schools/party travel arrangements can be made through B.U.S. School Travel Service, 180 Campden Hill, Notting Hill Gate, Kensington, London W8. Tel: 01-221 6287 contact Jill Daniels. Or your local National Travel (NBC) Ltd representative.

Booking your Choice of Nights...

You now have a choice of two nights, 29 and 30 November. Different music groups are playing each evening and promise to be equally exciting and entertaining, offering an exuberant evening's music by the leading musicians of tomorrow. The variety and range of musical content will be the same for both evenings, though not the same works.

In view of the considerable interest already shown in this unique musical event, advance booking is advisable and should be made as soon as possible, by completing the order form.

Sponsored by
THE TIMES
Educational Supplement

Please enclose stamped-addressed envelope to:
Schools Prom, Advance Bookings, Royal Albert Hall,
Kensington Gore, London SW7 2AP.
Please send me tickets for the Schools Prom as follows:

Date required:

☐ Gallery tickets at 40p each
☐ Arena tickets at 40p each
☐ Stalls and Grand Tier at £2.00 each
☐ Loggia and 2nd Tier at £1.75 each

No. of tickets: Total cost:

Name: Mr/Ms/Miss

Representing:

Address:

Receipt of your booking and cheque/postal order cannot be acknowledged. Orders will be recorded and tickets issued from mid-September. In the unlikely event of your not receiving your tickets by mid-October, please contact the Royal Albert Hall Box Office.

OFFICIAL USE ONLY

SOLD Balcony (central) at £1.00 each
SOLD Balcony (side) at 75p each
SOLD Middle and Upper Orchestra at £1.00 each
I enclose cheque/P.O. in the value of £..... plus stamped-addressed envelope. (Please make cheques payable to Royal Albert Hall.)

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**Derbyshire
headship**

Applications are invited from suitably qualified teachers for the Headship of the following school.

**Matlock All Saints C.E. (Controlled)
Junior School**

310 Children

Closing date 5th November, 1978

**Application forms and particulars for this appointment (a.s.e. Twelvep please) from the
Director of Education, County Offices, Matlock
Derbyshire DE4 8B G.**

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Educational Appointments

Men or women required for the following posts:

WHINMORE SCHOOL

Higham Common Road, Barugh Green,

Barnsley

Headteacher E. A. Brookes

Required for January. Teacher (Scale 1) to be responsible for a mixed class of 12 to 13 year old children at this purpose built ESN (M) School, which was opened in September, 1973, for 150 children between the ages of 5 and 16 years. Special School experience would be an advantage but not essential and applications from candidates with an interest in P.E. and Games would be welcomed.

Application forms obtainable from and returnable to the Headteacher as soon as possible.

Penistone, Sheffield

(1550 Mixed Comprehensive—Group 12)

Headteacher M. A. Boulton, BA

Required for January for two terms.

Temporary Teacher of GEOGRAPHY and GEOLOGY

to teach these subjects to GCE 'O' and 'A' level

(Scale 1).

Apply by letter to the Headteacher giving full curriculum vitae and two referees. (Stamped addressed envelope, please.)

KIRKBALE SCHOOL

Holwell, Barnsley

(11-18 Comprehensive)

Headteacher R. Hilton, BA

Required for January or as soon as possible after

wards.

Teacher to take PHYSICS to 'A' level. Some assist-

ance with Integrated Science with Junior forms desir-

able (Scale 2).

The post would also be open on Scale 1 to new tea-

chers.

Apply by letter to the Headteacher giving full cur-

riculum vitae and two referees as soon as possible.

BARNESLEY

Metropolitan Borough

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SECONDARY

Modern Languages

continued

LONDON, E.1

LONDON FOUNDATION GRAMMAR

SCHOOL

100, Victoria Road, London E.1

Headteacher: Mr. J. H. Jones

Required for January 1977, or

as soon as possible.

Teacher to take French to

GCE 'O' and 'A' level.

Some assistance with

Integrated Science with Junior

forms desirable.

The post would also be open on

Scale 1 to new teachers.

Apply by letter to the Headteacher

giving full curriculum vitae and

two referees as soon as possible.

(Stamped addressed envelope,

please.)

Loughborough

Loughborough High School

Loughborough, Leicestershire

Headteacher: Mr. J. H. Jones

Required for January 1977, or

as soon as possible.

Teacher to take French to

GCE 'O' and 'A' level.

Some assistance with

Integrated Science with Junior

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Music

Heads of Department

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THE TIMES EDUCATIONAL SUPPLEMENT 22.10.76

SECONDARY

Physical Education

continued

LONDON, S.W.20

LONDON FOUNDATION GRAMMAR

SCHOOL

100, Victoria Road, London E.1

Headteacher: Mr. J. H. Jones

Required for January 1977, or

as soon as possible.

Teacher to take French to

GCE 'O' and 'A' level.

Some assistance with

Integrated Science with Junior

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The post would also be open on

Scale 1 to new teachers.

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two referees as soon as possible.

(Stamped addressed envelope,

please.)

Loughborough

Loughborough High School

Kirklees Metropolitan Council
Directorate of Educational Services

Chief Administrative Officer

AP5 £3,825-£4,095 + £312 p.a.
Required at Dewsbury and Batley Technical and Art College.

The successful applicant will be a member of the management team and of the Academic Board. He will be responsible to the Principal for administrative and certain other functions and also be the clerk of the governors. Full details of the duties and responsibilities will be sent on application. Attached to the post will be sent on application. Relevant experience in the further education sector will be essential. A demonstrable capability in management, organization and innovation is essential. Formal qualifications in one or more of the following fields: Municipal Public Administration; Management/Business Studies; Chartered Secretary, etc., is desirable. Application forms and further details can be obtained from the Principal, Dewsbury and Batley Technical and Art College, Halifax Road, Dewsbury, West Yorkshire WF13 2AS. Closing date 2 weeks after the appearance of this advertisement.

BOROUGH OF SOUTH TYNESIDE
Directorate of Education
(Amended Advertisement)

ASSISTANT SCHOOL MEALS ORGANIZER

£4095-£4689+£312

Applications are invited for this recently established post in the School Meals Service. Applicants should hold the Diploma of Institutional Management or equivalent qualifications and have experience in large-scale catering, preferably in the School Meals Service. A current driving licence is essential. Previous applicants need not reapply.

Application forms from Personnel Department (Reference TES), Westoe Hall, Westoe Village, South Shields (telephone number 0191 511 1111). Closing date November 6, 1976.

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION SENIOR ADVISER

(Ref. No. TES/71)

Soulsbury £7,944-£8,588 plus proportion of supplement where applicable.

This vacancy is for one of five Senior Advisers responsible to a Chief Adviser, each leading a team of General Advisers in one of the areas of the city. The holder of this post would also be required to take responsibility for Middle Schools throughout the city.

Preference will be given to candidates with experience as General Advisers.

Application forms and further details can be obtained from the Director of Education, Department of Education, Great George Street, Leeds LS1 3AB. Please quote reference: Closing date 10 days after publication of this advertisement.

LEEDS

Deputy Head-Male

Primary School, Algeria

We require a Deputy Head for the Confédération Algérienne Primary School (Group 3) in Algiers, Algeria, from January 1977. Applicants must have several years experience in Primary Schools and be able to accept responsibility for the whole school under a lively and enthusiastic Head Teacher. The school was established three years ago for the education of the children of our employees involved in engineering, consultancy work for the Algerian State Authority and we anticipate that it will be approximately 135 children on the school roll aged between 6 and 14 years. The school provides primary/middle education only, compatible with current UK practice so that children can return to school in this country after two or more years in Algeria without loss of educational progress.

OVERSEAS Appointments continued

HAMPSHIRE

CAREERS SERVICE FOR: The Hampshire Authority now provides a Careers Service for all schools in the county. The service is organized by the Hampshire Authority in Basingstoke, Hampshire, and is available to all schools in the county. The service is organized by the Hampshire Authority in Basingstoke, Hampshire, and is available to all schools in the county.

At an undertaking to serve schools in the county, the service will be organized by the Hampshire Authority in Basingstoke, Hampshire, and is available to all schools in the county.

Application forms and details of the service can be obtained from the Hampshire Authority in Basingstoke, Hampshire, and is available to all schools in the county.

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EAST SUSSEX

ASSISTANT ADVISER FOR: The East Sussex Authority now provides a Careers Service for all schools in the county. The service is organized by the East Sussex Authority in Brighton, East Sussex, and is available to all schools in the county.

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CHIEF INSTRUCTOR TECHNICAL TRAINING

A well known British Company requires a Chief Instructor with a good degree in Aeronautical Engineering for the operation of a Technical Training School in the Middle East.

Candidates should not be more than 50 years of age, and have considerable technical teaching experience, and several years in Educational Administration.

The successful candidate will receive substantial annual income and bonus, both of which can qualify for full tax concessions, bachelor accommodation and messing is provided with leave at 6 monthly intervals, including free passage to the U.K. Personal Accident Insurance and medical care are also provided.

Please write with brief details to:
Box No. TES 2520, The Times, WC1X 8EZ

The British Council

Invites applications for the following posts:

ELT Expert (Thailand)

Ministry of Education, Bangkok
Consultancy, materials production, etc. for school teachers. TEFL qualification and 5 years' TEFL experience essential.
Salary: £4,389-£5,409 p.a.
Benefits: overseas and children's allowances; free accommodation; employer's share of UK superannuation. Two-year contract, renewable.

Head of English (Yemen)

National Institute of Public Administration, Taiz
To administer the English Department and to teach English language up to Cambridge Proficiency level to adult Yemeni students.
Candidates, men only, must be graduates with 5 years' TEFL experience. TEFL qualification desirable.
Salary: £4,389-£5,409 p.a. tax free.
Benefits: overseas and children's allowances; free furnished accommodation. Two-year contract, renewable.

Return fares are paid. Local contracts are guaranteed by the British Council.

Please write, briefly stating qualifications and length of appropriate experience, giving relevant references number and title of post for further details and an application form to The British Council (Appointments), 65 Duff Street, London W1X 2AA.

TECHNICIAN EDUCATION COUNCIL Appointment of EXTERNAL MODERATORS

The Council invites applications for a number of appointments as full-time or part-time external moderators. The moderators will play a key role in assessing and maintaining the standards of the Council's assessment arrangements. Initially there will be full-time and about twenty part-time posts.

FULL-TIME POSTS

(Available from 1st April 1977)
Candidates must be aged 35 and over, and must be a member of the Council's staff or a full-time employee of the Council. The successful candidate will be based in the North West of England. The successful candidate will be based in the North West of England. The successful candidate will be based in the North West of England.

PART-TIME POSTS

The Council intends to fill these posts as soon as possible. The successful candidate will be based in the North West of England. The successful candidate will be based in the North West of England. The successful candidate will be based in the North West of England.

BEC BUSINESS EDUCATION COUNCIL BEC OFFICERS

The Business Education Council invites applications for two new posts as BEC Officers. The Officers will be based in London but travel extensively in England, Wales and Northern Ireland. They will have a major responsibility for liaison between BEC and Colleges and will be key figures in planning and coordinating the work of the BEC course devising and validating Boards. The appointments are permanent but a period of secondment of not less than three years might be considered.

Appointments will be made to one of three salary scales within the range £5,500 to £7,200 depending upon present position, salary and relevant experience.

Further information and application forms from:
The Chief Officer (O)
BUSINESS EDUCATION COUNCIL
76 Portland Place, London W1N 4AA
for return by November 12, 1976

EDUCATION AND TRAINING ADMINISTRATOR Male or Female

required by an Employers' Association in a Service Industry, H.O. in Harrow
The successful applicant will act as Education and Training Officer for the industry and should therefore be well briefed on current industrial and commercial training matters, or be capable of assimilating the necessary knowledge within a short time. He or she will be required to work in liaison with other Organizations in the industry, to act as secretary to the industry's Education and Training Committee, and similar bodies, arrange training classes, lectures on subjects within higher capabilities and encourage the industry to take full advantage of, and to develop where needed, the education and training facilities within the industry. He or she will also be expected, as and when required, to assist in other work of the Association to protect and promote the industry's commercial and industrial interests. The position offers broad scope to a person of intelligence, initiative and an existing team.

Applicants should be in the late 20s to early 40s. Starting salary would depend on experience, qualifications, etc. but would be around £5,500.

Apply, giving full particulars and an indication of salary requirements, to the Director of the Association, 318 Market Road, Harrow, Middlesex HA1 4HX.

R. S. P. C. A. HORSHAM HEADQUARTERS EDUCATION DEPARTMENT AN ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANT

to the Chief Education Officer (preferred age 30 to 45 years) is required at the RSPCA National Headquarters in Horsham, Sussex. Candidates should be qualified in science (preferably Biology), have experience of work in the field of education and, ideally, some administrative background. The appointee will be responsible for certain areas of work within the Department and for maintaining continuity of departmental function in the absence of the Chief Education Officer.

Supervisory salary grade £2,529 to £3,702 per annum plus £312 per annum pay supplement.

The Society offers excellent conditions of employment, including:

- * 35-hour week
- * Lunchtime Vouchers
- * 3 weeks' Holiday
- * Annual Interments
- * Contributory Pension Scheme

Applications in writing for this post, together with full curriculum vitae, should be addressed to: Personnel Manager, RSPCA Cussey, Horsham, Sussex RH12 1HG.

H.M. INSPECTORS OF SCHOOLS MUSIC EDUCATION

Applications are invited from men and women, preferably aged between 35 and 45, for appointment in England as H.M. Inspector with a major commitment in Music Education.

H.M. Inspectorate provides professional advice to the Department of Education and Science. All H.M. Inspectors carry a general assignment as well as a specialist one. They inspect and advise schools; consult with LEAs and organize and take part in short courses for teachers and others in the educational services.

Candidates must be musically well qualified and must have had a successful career in some part of musical education.

Starting salary within range of £8,825 to £9,415 (higher in London). Supplement under the Government's pay policy payable up to £3,800. Higher posts are normally filled by promotion.

Application forms and further information may be obtained from Miss B. C. Taylor, Department of Education and Science, Room 10/22, Elizabeth House, 39, York Road, London SE1 7PH, telephone number 01-928 8222 extension 2237. Please quote 67/76.

CLOSING DATE: November 5 (Interviews will be held before Christmas).

Department of Education and Science

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT Chief Education Welfare Officer and Head of Pupils Services Section

GRADE S02. SALARY £5,286-£5,589 INCLUSIVE OF SUPPLEMENT AND LONDON WEIGHTING
Applicants should have a qualification related to education welfare work, together with leadership experience and administrative ability. Experience of leading either a team of education welfare officers or an administrative section is essential. Experience in both areas is preferable. Administrative ability will be required for Court work, the scheme of aids to pupils, inter-authority payments and other matters dealt with by the Section. Further particulars and an application form can be obtained from the Principal Officer, Town Hall, Forest Road, London E17 4JF (telephone 01-527 5644, extension 332). Closing date, November 5, 1976. Please quote reference G.960

London Borough of Waltham Forest

ASHRIDGE MANAGEMENT RESEARCH UNIT

SENIOR RESEARCH POST

An experienced research worker is required for an important research project on "Women and Management", funded by the Training Services Agency and carried out under the direction of Mr Peter Smith. The commencing salary will be in the region of £4,000 to £8,000 per annum. The initial appointment will be for a period of two years, but there will be prospects of a permanent appointment. The person appointed will be a member of a small enthusiastic research team and will have responsibility for the organization of the team and day-to-day administration of the project.

The successful applicant will possess relevant academic qualifications in the social sciences, have administrative ability and appropriate research experience. Some teaching/consultancy experience would also be an asset. A lively and intelligent approach to the issue of "women and management" is essential.

Application forms and further details can be obtained from:
Dr Bernard Barry
Director of Research
ASHRIDGE MANAGEMENT COLLEGE
Berkhamstead, Hertfordshire HP4 1NS
Telephone: Little Gaddesden (044-284) 3481

CET COUNCIL FOR EDUCATIONAL TECHNOLOGY FOR THE UNITED KINGDOM

requires two PROGRAMME ORGANISERS

to take major responsibilities for devising and implementing the Council's programme of innovation and development in all sectors of education and training.

Programme 'A' aims to help senior policy makers and administrators to make well-informed decisions about the application of educational technology. It includes a series of high-level courses, and the study, documentation and coding of significant innovations. Vacancy from April 1, 1977.

Programme 'C' aims to extend and coordinate national and other services to support the provision, organization and management of resources including staff, buildings, materials, equipment and communication systems. Vacancy from January 1, 1977.

Both posts require a knowledge of the administration of the British systems of education and training; an imaginative but practical approach to beneficial innovation; an ability to negotiate with people in senior positions; and a high degree of personal initiative.

Salary within range £8,000 to £7,070.

Initial appointments: 2 years. Secondment acceptable.

Further details are available from the Office Manager, Council for Educational Technology, 3 Dagenham Street, London W1N 2BA. Closing date for applications: November 10, 1976. Please quote reference P01.

ilea INHER LONDON EDUCATION AUTHORITY

Media Resources Officers

Salary Scale: £3,694 to £4,864, including London Weighting and supplement allowance (starting point according to age and experience).
Required for January 1977, to work in ILEA schools, colleges, etc. Duties include the organisation of media facilities, equipment, and materials; the creation of teaching resources; providing advice in-service training to teaching staff on the preparation and use of audio-visual resources. Initial training will be given centrally, prior to appointment to an educational establishment. Candidates should hold a university degree, Dip.A.D., or equivalent qualification, and must have good experience in the field of teaching, consultancy, teaching experience and/or training in design would be an advantage.
Minimum age 21 years.

Application forms from and returnable to: EO/Staff 2A/1MR, Room A4B, Addington Street Annex, The County Hall, London SE1 7PB, not later than Friday, 5 November, 1976.

Trainee Careers Officers

Looking for a challenging job of great social importance? Would you like to help young people to choose careers, select further education courses and get suitable jobs? Then these vacancies may suit you.

Candidates should have a degree or equivalent qualification and have at least a year's gainful employment since graduating.

We provide one month's induction training beginning in December 1976 followed by a year's full-time training course at a polytechnic. Salary £2,818 to £3,021 plus training allowance. On completion of training, salary rises to £3,009 to £3,774 with prospects of promotion.

Interested? Write for further details and application form to County Education Officer (CS/MGC), County Hall, Kingston upon Thames, Surrey KT1 2BJ. Closing date: November 1, 1976.

SURREY COUNTY COUNCIL

METROPOLITAN BOROUGH OF SOLIHULL

Deputy Director of Education

Salary Scale: £7,497 x £193 (3) to £8,076 + £312 supp

Suitably qualified persons with wide experience of local authority education services and proven management ability are invited to apply for this post which is intended to fill on 1st April, 1977.

Further particulars and application forms (please quote ref. TES 802) from the Town Clerk, P.O. Box 18, Council House, Solihull, West Midlands. (Tel. 021-708 8758, Ext. 243). Closing date 12th November, 1976.

COUNTY OF NORTH YORKSHIRE

SENIOR EDUCATION OFFICER

(Special Services)

£7,841 to £9,145 plus £312 annual salary supplement

Applications are invited from Honorary graduates with good teaching and administrative experience for this senior post within the Education Department.

The officer is responsible to the County Education Officer for the administration of Special Education throughout the County, for the Special Services, the Education Caring Service, the School Psychological and Child Guidance Service, the Education Welfare Service, as well as having certain responsibilities in connection with the Child Health Service.

Candidates should apply by letter to the County Education Officer, Education Office, County Hall, Northcliffe Hill, EAE, by November 5, 1976. Full details and particulars of the post may be obtained.

